DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months ..... $15
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# THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1864. VOL. I—No. 91.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

## The Suspension of the Privileges of the Habeas Corpus.

The first Congress of the Confederate States is about to be put on trial before its successor, and that, too, for alleged high crimes and misdemeanors, to-wit: A too earnest regard for the liberty of the country, as shown in not permitting the laws designed and necessary for the national defence to be evaded and avoided by persons seeking to escape military service.

In the earnestness of its zeal, the late Congress improved the currency, provided for the support of the government, and called forth the whole military strength of the people. These laws were accepted as right and proper by the people, and with a unanimity unparalleled, the whole country rallied to their support. But the Congress, in addition to these laws, being really in earnest, enacted another law, suspending the time-honored privileges of *Habeas Corpus*, so that no man by means of any quirk and quibbles of the law should escape the duty demanded of him by his country. No man has yet come forth to deny the constitutional power exercised by Congress in suspending the privileges of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. But there have been certain men who assert that this law is unconstitutional in some of its features; the courts have not so adjudged, but a few politicians in utter disregard of the dangers that beset national life, have endeavored to stir up the people and induce them to believe that they are in danger of losing their liberties, not by the public enemy, but by their own chosen officials. The same agitators have another plank in their platform which it will be well to consider along with this indictment against the last Congress. That was eminently a fighting Congress; they were determined that the country should not be conquered if legislation could save it. Anxious for peace, it was terribly in earnest for war; willing to treat, but not disposed to supplicate. Too proud to beg, it was resolved that hard labor should work out the redemption of the country. Its earnestness was exemplified in filling up the army, in reducing the currency, in taxing the people, and finally in shutting up the Courts. As an army sends back its surplus baggage, so the Congress sent to the rear, for ninety days, the Courts and the Judges. Intending to fight, resolved to fight, ready to fight, there appeared no use for the paraphernalia of peace. For this it is to be put on trial before the present Congress and prosecuted by the "negotiator."

The peace patriots are to try war patriots—the "negotiator" is to judge the fighter—and this while the enemy are advancing on Richmond! While battle-bulletins are flashing over the wires, to elate and rejoice the people with glad tidings of victory, or to depress and sadden them with intelligence of defeat, the trial will be in progress. Cannot the trial be postponed until the people can attend to it? We protest against distracting public attention from the one great duty, the sole absorbing thought, with any such miserable, insignificant subject as the contest will involve.

In the name and in behalf of the gallant men who, in Northern Virginia and Northern Georgia, must soon pass the terrible ordeal of battle, we implore the Congress to postpone the discussion of this subject. It is a mockery of the serious hour that is upon the nation; it is trifling with the awful events that must soon transpire, for the Congress of the Confederate States to be agitating the country with this mock-heroic contest over the loss of individual liberty, while national existence is imperiled.

If victorious in the impending battles, we promise the agitating negotiators that there will be ample opportunity for the discussion of the question of restoring the privilege of *habeas corpus*, as well as trying the virtue of negotiation. If defeated in these battles, we shall have little use for *habeas corpus*, but shall need every vestige of power to protect and defend the country from the victorious enemy. In case of this latter event, the negotiators will find their negotiation at a discount, and themselves regarded as cowardly supplicants, begging for life and a little property, and utterly contemned and despised by their arrogant and supercilious foes. In any and every aspect, the discussion is premature and out of place.

Apposite to this matter of negotiation we make the following extract from a speech delivered in the Yankee Congress, March 5, 1864, by Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana.

"At no distant day, when the horrors of this war can no longer be borne, the *various propositions which have been made and rejected* in behalf of enlightened negotiation and constitutional restoration, will be gathered up and hurled at those in power as an accusation more appalling, an indictment more damning than was ever leveled against a murderer upon his trial. Nor can they, in that hour of their fear and calamity, at which the righteous world will laugh and mock, hide their guilty heads under the assertion that the South would not treat for peace. Yes! peace which shall restore the Union, under the constitution, as it was written by the fathers, and as it has been interpreted by the supreme judicial tribunals.—Why came that wasted figure, that gifted child of genius, the pure and elevated Stephens, of Georgia, from Richmond on his way to the capital, in the midsummer of 1863? Was it a trifling cause that moved him? All the world knows that his judgment and is heart clung fondly and to the last to the old Government, in whose councils he had won so much honor. It is well known that he has never embraced the suicidal doctrine of State secession. The right of revolution is the ground upon which he stands. The malignant portion of the Southern press, too—such mischievous and damaging prints as the "Enquirer," and the "Examiner," at Richmond, and the "Register," at Mobile, who continually cripple the interest and friends of humanity in this baleful contest, assailed Mr. Stephens for his attempt at negotiation, which they averred would lead to reunion. Yet, with these things well known, and, perhaps, much more, which now slumbers in the secret drawers of the Executive, this great messenger of peace, this most acceptable mediator between an estranged and misled people, was denied a hearing, turned back in silence, and the festival of death commanded to proceed. The book of time, in all its ample folds, contains no more inhuman or revolting spectacle. Those who love war for the sake of war, when the same objects can be attained by the gentle and holy influences of peace, are monsters of such frightful depravity that the blackest of those murdering ministers who, "in their sightless substance, wait on nature's mischief," appear as angels of light and benevolence in the comparison."

Mr. Voorhees may know all about the alleged negotiation. We know nothing of it. Don't believe that anything of the kind ever occurred. But, taking the positive assertions of this member of the Yankee Congress at its proper worth, we may ask, has there not been enough of negotiation?

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SEPARATE STATE NEGOTIATION.—Hon. Wm. P. Chilton, the able and high minded Representative in the Confederate Congress of the 6th District of Alabama, has published a strong and manly address to his constituents, in which he well sustains the leading measures of the late Congress. We copy the conclusion, which depicts forcibly the error and the danger of separate State negotiations for terms with the Yankees:

I believe that ere long, the Bow of Peace will span our heavens. Nevertheless, let us work and prepare as though there were no indications of peace. It is the only sure way to obtain it. Let us, fellow-citizens, prove ourselves the grateful and worthy recipients of it when it shall come. Discountenance at once, and forever, this idea put forth by some that the States acting separately can adjust this difficulty. If attempted, it would result in our total overthrow. We set out to establish the independence of our *Confederate* Government, each of our States were already sovereign and independent.

The power to declare war and make peace was vested by the States in the Confederacy. Now that the common struggle waxes warm, does any State desire to take her destiny in her own hands, that she may make terms with her oppressor, which her Confederates cannot make, and leave them to prosecute the struggle without her? A backing down at such a time would inflict a blot and stigma upon such State as all the waters of the ocean could never efface. I have no doubt our adroit enemy would gladly acknowledge the independence of any State that would thus withdraw from the contest. It would greatly assist him to crush the remainder, while he would exult over the humility and disgrace he had inflicted upon it, and then turn upon and crush it. I rejoice to believe that such an Utopian scheme for peace making, finds but few advocates, if any, among you. Alabama has united her destiny with her sister States, and she will stand or fall with them. The bond cemented by the blood of her sons I trust will be perpetual. She will discuss the question of reconstruction with the murderers of her sons when the waters cease to flow and the sun cease to shine.

W. P. CHILTON.

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[For the Journal.

## The Iron-Clad Raleigh at Sea.

FORT FISHER, N. C., May 7th 1864.

The monotony of garrison life has been disturbed by an act of gallantry on the part of our navy. Last evening the iron-clad Raleigh, Lieut. Pembroke Jones commanding, bearing the broad pennant of flag officer Lynch, steamed out of New Inlet in quest of the enemy. Not long after leaving the bar the Raleigh met a blockader cruising about, and gave her a 7-inch shot crashing through her sides; the Federal vessel being housed to such an encounter immediately left, making signals to the fleet. The iron clad continued her cruise until after midnight, when an unsuspecting blockader taking her for a blockade runner, fired a shot and ran down to pick up a prize, but instead of receiving the surrender of an unarmed Anglo-rebel, Jonathan was complimented by a ball that was more surprising than agreeable. Thinking in his wonder that he had been fired on by one of the squadron through mistake, the blockader displayed the usual signal of a bright blue light, when the Raleigh being very near, sent a rifle shell whistling through her bulwarks. The Yankee "donced his glim" with unexampled alacrity. Very soon the red and blue signals of the enemy were seen flashing in different directions, giving the alarm to each other. Nothing more was seen or heard during the night, and we who awaited the result on the ramparts of Fort Fisher were relieved when the dawn commenced to roll the curtain of the scene. Daylight first disclosed the small steamers Yadkin and Equator about two miles from shore awaiting the orders of the Raleigh, which they accompanied over the bar. Soon the horizon was clear and we discovered the iron-clad eight miles to sea, in quiet possession of the blockading anchorage. Soon after the blockaders that had run on to sea appeared in the horizon, and the little black dots developed themselves into gunboats.

First, came two, well into view, and one approaching within range of the Raleigh was greeted by a shot; a long taw engagement now commenced, in which the second blockader joined, but the enemy were soon sufficiently amused and ran off, giving the Flag Officer a wide berth. Six sails now appeared, but only one had the temerity to exchange shots with the iron clad, and she soon decamped beyond range. About 6 o'clock eight blockaders came in sight, but notwithstanding the Raleigh steamed defiantly around their anchorage, 8 miles from the guns of Fort Fisher, and she dared to take up the gauntlet. At 7 o'clock, the Flag Officer wishing to save the tide on the bar, signalled for his steamers and turned the Raleigh's prow to shore. The little trio formed in line some five miles out and steamed slowly in, the Confederate flag waving saucily above their decks. The Fort greeted the Raleigh with a salute as she passed in.

What damage the iron clad did to the two vessels she struck, is not known. She was not struck. The gallant conduct of the officers and men on the Raleigh are worthy of our young Republic and give an earnest of what we may expect from our Navy, if the enemy should ever attack our port. C. S. A.

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SEEK GOD IN HEALTH.—Philip Henry said to some of his neighbors who came to see him on his death bed, 'O get an interest in Christ, while you are in health. If I had that work to do now, what would become of me? I bless God, I am satisfied. See to it, all of you, that your work be not undone forever.

From the Church Intelligencer.

Whether there is much, or any, truth in the common saying, that the darkest hour of the night is always just before morning, and that the tempest is most commonly then at its height, the writer will not pretend to say, though he considers it to a pretty good extent verified by his own observation. But whether it be so or not, it is, at all events, a popular conceit, and, as such, has served as the groundwork for the following lines, which may pass with the public for what they are worth. It is at least suited to the times.

### Night's Darkest Hour.

I've wandered long; I've wandered far;
From youth to hoary age;
In joy and grief—in peace and war,
I've trod life's troubled stage;
And many a dark and weary hour
I've seen along my way,
But always found the darkest hour
Was just before the day.

I've stood upon the mountain's peak,
I've stood within the vale,
And marked the storms above that break,
Or down the depths prevail;
I've watched those storms of deepest lower
From eve till morning gray,
But ever found the tempest's power
Was just before the day.

Sad soul! look up—thy night of care,
Perhaps, is almost past;
The blow, thou now art called to bear,
To thee may be the last;
Behind the clouds the skies are bright,
The clouds will pass away,
The darkest hour of every night
Is just before the day.

My country! O my country! hear
This voice from Heaven to thee,
That comes, in THY DARK HOUR, to cheer
And say thou'lt yet be FREE;
Press on brave hearts! nor cringe, nor cower,
Nor fear th' unequal fray,
The darkest hour, the tempest's power,
Are just before the day.

T. S. W. MOTT.

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*As a substantive somewhat obsolete, but used by old writers in the sense of *gloominess; violence, sullenness*, etc.

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The Shreveport *Southwestern* of the 18th ult., contains the following address of Gen Taylor to his troops:

HEADQUARTERS,
DISTRICT WESTERN LOUISIANA,
Mansfield La., April 11, 1864.

[*General Orders No.—*]

Soldiers of the Army of Western Louisiana. At last have your patience and devotion been rewarded. Condemned for many days to retreat before an overwhelming force, as soon as your reinforcements reached you, you turned upon the foe. No language but that of simple narrative should recount your deeds. On the 8th of April you fought the battle of Mansfield. Never in war was a more complete victory won. Attacking the enemy with the utmost alacrity when the order was given, the result was not for a moment doubtful.

The enemy was driven from every position, his artillery captured, his men routed. In vain were fresh troops brought up. Your magnificent line, like a resistless wave, swept everything before it. Night alone stopped your advance. Twenty-one pieces of artillery, twenty-five hundred prisoners, many stands of colors, two hundred and fifty wagons, attest your success over the 13th and 19th army corps. On the 9th inst. you took up the pursuit and pressed it with vigor. For twelve miles, prisoners, scattered arms, burning wagons, proved how well the previous day's work had been done by the soldiers of Texas and Louisiana.

The gallant divisions from Missouri and Arkansas, unfortunately absent on the 8th inst., marched forty-five miles in two days, to share the glories of Pleasant Hill. This was emphatically the soldier's victory. In spite of the strength of the enemy's position, held by fresh troops of the 16th corps, your valor and devotion triumphed over all. Darkness closed one of the hottest fights of the war. The morning of the 10th instant dawned upon a flying foe, with our cavalry in pursuit, capturing prisoners at every step.

These glorious victories were most dearly won. A list of the heroic dead would sadden the sternest heart. A visit to the hospitals would move the sympathy of the most unfeeling. The memory of our dead will live as long as noble deeds are cherished on earth. The consciousness of duty well performed will alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. Soldiers! from a thousand homes, thanks will ascend to the God of battles for your victories. Tender wives and fond mothers will repose in safety behind the breastworks of your valor. No fears will be entertained that the hated foe will desecrate their homes by his presence. This is your reward, but much remains to be done. Strict discipline prompt obedience to orders, cheerful endurance of privations, will alone ensure our independence.

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General Commanding.

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### OBITUARY.

Died, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, in camp near Orange C. H., Va., of typhoid fever, Capt. THOMAS T. LAWSON, of company B, 13th regiment, N. C. T., in the 24th year of his age.

The subject of this brief notice, a native of Rockingham county, N. C., influenced by patriotic zeal and love of country, quit college in 1861, soon after the war broke out, and entered the service of his country as a private, although of feeble and delicate constitution and contrary to the advice of his friends, who did not believe he could undergo the hardships of camp life.

Upon the organization of his company he was elected first lieutenant. While the regiment was at Yorktown he was taken sick and fell into the hands of the enemy, and was kept a prisoner for some time. Upon his release, his relations fearing for his health, advised him to resign and employ a substitute, but noble and patriotic young man, he declined, saying his country needed his services, and faithfully and valiantly did he devote himself to her cause until silenced by the cold hand of death. Such was his gallantry and noble bearing that on the very first vacancy he was promoted to captaincy, which position he filled when death claimed him. He was the admiration and pride of his company and commanded the highest respect and confidence of his superior officers. Such was his moral worth, his gentle and kind temper, amiable and affectionate disposition and courteous deportment, that he was beloved by all who knew him. His loss is a serious one to the country as well as to his numerous friends and relations.

Some time before he was taken sick he professed faith in Christ, and such was his christian walk and deportment as to leave no one to doubt the sincerity of his profession. In September, 1863, he married a young and lovely wife, who is left to mourn her irreparable loss, with his two sisters, the only surviving members of his family. In his mysterious Providence that one so young—just entering upon a life of usefulness—should thus be snatched away; but "God's ways are not as our ways." A short time before he died he said to his young wife, who was on a visit to him, that he could not recover, that he desired to live for her, but had no fear of death. He also sent word to an aged uncle who had raised him, his parents having died when he was quite young, that death had no terror for him, that whilst he had much to live for, if it was God's will he was reconciled to death." Bereaved wife and friends weep not. Blessed are those who die in the Lord.

R.

## New Advertisements.

### NOTICE.

WANTED TO HIRE, FOUR MALE AND three Female Servants, to act as nurses and washers at General Hospital, No. 8, Raleigh, N. C. Persons having slaves to hire will do well to make immediate application to the undersigned, as good prices will be paid.

J. H. CRAWFORD,
Steward.

ma 12-91-d1w

### Auction Sales.

MONDAY OF COURT WEEK, 16TH INST., will be sold at Towles' Auction and Commission Store. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

One likely young *NEGRO GIRL* and *CHILD*.
One likely *BOY* 14 years old.
One fine large brown *HORSE*, 9 years old.
1,000 lbs. prime *BROWN SUGAR*, in bags.
One 48-inch *CIRCULAR SAW* and Mandel, complete.
A few pieces 4-4 *SHEETINGS*, and a lot of dry Virginia *SALT*, and many other goods.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
Auctioneer.

ms 12-91-d1w

SCOTCH SOLE LEATHER AT AUCTION!

ON MONDAY, THE 16TH, WE WILL SELL a large lot of Scotch Sole Leather, in lots to suit buyers. Also an extra large VICE in good order. $5 bills taken for their face.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

ma 12-91-4t

### ATTENTION.

BLACKSMITHS AND FARMERS.

Nail Rods at Auction.

$5 *BILLS TAKEN AT THEIR FACE.*

MONDAY NEXT, COURT WEEK, WE will sell in lots to suit purchasers a few bundles extra Nail Rod Iron.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

ma 12-91-4t

### OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF 1864,

OCCURS ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND OF JUNE.

PUBLIC exercise commence on Wednesday evening and close with a Concert on Thursday evening,

*COL. D. K. McRAE'S ADDRESS*

before the Clio Society, will be delivered at 11 o'clock on Thursday.

J. H. MILLS.

ma 10-89-5t*

CAROLINA BELLE, SCOTCH SNUFF.—I am now prepared to fill all orders for this celebrated brand of Scotch Snuff. As I do not know to what extent it may be manufactured, I advise the patrons of this brand to send in their orders early for what they may want.

JOS. E. VENABLE,
No. 3, Iron Front.
Petersburg, Va.

ma 10-89-d1m

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION OF SIX PER CENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXABLE BONDS.

On THURSDAY, May 26, at 12 M, the Treasurer will sell at public auction in the city of Richmond, at the auction rooms of Kent, Paine & Co., FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Confederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a pledge of import and future export duties. Both principal and interest are FREE FROM TAXATION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not complied with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days. The payments must be made in the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the face.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the act authorizing the new issue;

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coupon bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

ap. 23-75-dts.

### NOTICE

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, $30 the Season, $40 Insurance.

W. D. HOLT.

Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d 60t

### CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL attend, with the Assessors, at my office, from this date until the 20th instant, to receive the additional tax for 1863, imposed by the fourth section of an act of the Congress of the Confederate States, entitled "an act to lay additional taxes for the common defense and support of the Government," approved 17th February, 1864.

Persons desiring to pay their tax with the four per cent. bonds or certificates, will, before offering them in payment, make the following assignment before a magistrate or other proper officer, viz: I assign the within to the Confederate States of America, this — day of —— 1864.

Executed before me ——. J. P.

Let the assignment be made on the back and as near the top of the certificate as practicable.

I will also receive the taxes due on property sales, and all other taxes due and unpaid. This is positively the last call I will make on these delinquents; and if not paid within the time above, they may expect to receive the full benefit of all penalties attached in such cases.

RUFUS K. PAGE,
Collector 19th District N. C.

May 5, 1864. ma. 5, 85-d10t.

JOB WORK
Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE-CLAIMS,
*Richmond, Va.*, April 15, 1864.

PARTIES interested are hereby notified, that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims" for "loss of slaves, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under State laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and, while engaged in laboring on the public defenses, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or contracted diseases which have have, after their discharge resulted fatally," is organized at Richmond, and has commenced its regular sessions.

Evidence of ownership, of the fact of impressment, of the age, soundness and value of the slave at the time of impressment; and of the loss of the slave, whether by escape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must accompany the claims.

All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.

Claims thus authenticated and avouched, may be addressed to Col. J. D. WADDELL,
President Slav-Claims Board,
Box 1,455. Richmond, Va.

The Board is in session daily, (Sundays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Baker's building, on Main street, second door below 8th, on north side.

ap 26-77-dnaw4w

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Bank will be held on the second Thursday in June next, (being the 9th) at their banking house in the city of Raleigh.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Raleigh, May 3-83tawtd.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond, respectfully, but earnestly, submit to the benevolent and the patriotic throughout the Confederate States, an appeal in behalf of the Soldiers' Families in this city. Since the commencement of the war, Richmond has been a refuge for those who have been driven from their homes by our ruthless enemies. Thousands of helpless women and children, not from the devastated counties of Virginia alone, but from nearly every State of the Confederacy, have sought an asylum in our midst. Our citizens have been appealed to in numberless instances to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, to furnish shoes and clothing for soldiers in the field and hospital, and to afford food and shelter for their suffering families, and nobly have they, in the great majority of instances, responded to every appeal.

The supplies of provisions in this city at this time are so reduced, and the difficulties of obtaining others by ordinary means so numerous and great, that the funds contributed for the relief of the poor can accomplish but little in purchasing the necessaries of life.

In a written report from the Clothing Bureau, it appears that there are more than three thousand females in this city who are seeking employment from the Government in vain, and that those who obtain work are not fully employed. The wages received for their work will not enable these poor women to procure a sufficiency of the plainest food for themselves and children. Without assistance, then, from the city and country generally, many instances of actual starvation must have occurred. Our City Council has made most liberal appropriations for the purchase of supplies, both for gratuitous distribution and for sale at cost; but the agents employed for the purpose have not been able to procure the quantity of provisions required.

Under these circumstances, we feel that it is our duty to appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Confederate States, to forward, without delay, contributions of money and supplies to the army Committee of this association. Since the commencement of the war this Committee has labored zealously and faithfully for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and their families, and the success of our glorious cause. Let those soldiers not be discouraged now, upon the eve of our severest, and, as we trust, our last and most glorious campaign, for want of the generous sympathy and support of their friends at home.

Shipments made to Roger Martin, Superintendent, or Wm. P. Munford, Chairman of the Army Committee, will be promptly attended to. And in accordance with a special agreement made with the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, all express charges will be paid by them at Richmond.

Contributions of money should also be sent to these gentlemen.

WM. WILLIS, Jr., President.
J. D. K. SLEIGHT, Secretary.

may 6 86-d3t

THE BONORS TO THE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FUND

ARE respectfully requested to meet in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday, 27th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Those who cannot be present should send proxies. A full attendance is desired, for important business.

The committee of the Grand Lodge of Masons for St. John's College are respectfully invited to be present.

CHARLES F. DEEMS,
Financial Secretary.

m3a-83-d2tw27m

The Wilmington Journal, (weekly,) Fayetteville Observer, Presbyterian, Harbinger, Western Democrat and Charlotte (weekly) Bulletin copy till date and send bills to John G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.

At Auction.—Sheet Iron for Sorghum Pans and Weeding Hoes.

Will be sold in Warrenton, N. C., on TUESDAY, May 24th, 150 Sheets, 3-16 of an inch thick, 23 to 30 inches wide, and seven to nine feet long.

All farmers wishing Pans, would do well to attend the Auction. Sale positive, and without reserve.

P. J. TURNBULL, Auct.
Warrenton, N. C.

ma 7-87 d15t.

Petersburg Register and State Journal copy till day of sale and send bill to this office.

TITHE TOBACCO.

The Tithe Tobacco, one-tenth of the crop raised in 1863, must be delivered as below: For Orange county at Hillsboro', to the undersigned. For Wake at Raleigh, to Jno. W. Cosby; all to be delivered not sooner than the 1st June, nor later than the 15th July, in good and safe keeping order, each quality separate.

JAMES Y. WHITTED, Agent for
Orange and Wake counties.

Hillsboro', N. C. May 4, 1864. may 6-86-d12t

CAMP 27TH N. C. TROOPS,
COOKE'S BRIGADE, April 30th, 1864.

At the Solicitation of Many Friends, I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of WAYNE County. If elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with zeal and fidelity.

R. J. RHODES,
Co. A, 27th N. C. Troops.

ma 10-89-5t*

Auction Sale!

MONDAY, MAY 16TH, (COURT WEEK,) we will sell at Auction a *BAY MARE*, 10 years old, good size, now in foal by a celebrated Morgan stallion, an exceptional brood mare, excellent under the saddle and plow, as well. Also a large *SADDLE*, adapted to a lady or man; an excellent *FAMILY CARRIAGE*, and two sets *DOUBLE HARNESS*, one or more horses in it. *BROWN SUGAR*, 2500 lbs. *BAR IRON*, and a large lot of Hillsborough *SMOKING TOBACCO*, *FEATHER BEDS*, 4 bbls. *Mol. LIME*, together with many other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

ma 10-89-d4t

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce CHARLES HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.

ma 10-89-d1w2wte

BOOK AND JOB WORK
Neatly executed at THIS OFFICE.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed with neatness and dispatch, and as neatly and cheap as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. E. W. Miller,
BOARD
By One Month ..... $220
Daily board do ..... $150
Transient, per day ..... $ 12
jan 16-d1y

BRANCH EXAMINING BOARD,
The Conscription District,
Lexington, April 25, 1864.

The Undersigned one of the Members of the Examining Board for the 7th Congressional District, N. C., hereby appoints the following times and places, for the Examination of Conscripts of the district:

65th N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, May 16, 17, 18 and 19.
66th N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, May 20, 21, 23 and 24.
83rd N. C. M., Stanly county, Albemarle, May 26, 27, 29 and 30.
80th N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', June 1, 2, 3 and 4.
81st N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', June 6, 7, 8 and 9.
82nd N. C. M., Montgomery county, Troy, June 11, 13, 14 and 15.
51st N. C. M., Moore county, Carthage, June 17, 18, 20 and 21.
49th N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', June 23, 24, 25 and 27.
50th N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', June 28, 29, 30 and July 1st.
63rd N. C. M., Randolph county, Asheboro', July 4, 5, 6 and 7.
64th N. C. M., Randolph county, Asheboro' July 8, 9, 11 and 12.

A. H. SCOTT, Surg. P. A. C. S.
Chairman Ex. Board 7th Cong. District.

Chief Enrolling Office, 7th District,
Lexington, N. C., April 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS } No. 4.

I. In pursuance of General Orders No. 13, Conscript Office, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to have all white males between the ages of 17 and 50, at the times and places above mentioned, for Medical Examination.

II. County Enrolling Officers will superintend the enrollment in their respective Counties, and all persons claiming exemption from any cause other than disability, will present their claims to the County Enrolling Officers, without awaiting the arrival of the Medical Board. Enrolling Officers will investigate such claims in accordance with directions heretofore issued, and forward as early as possible.

III. County Enrolling Officers will enroll and have present at the appointed times all male free negroes and other free persons of color between the ages of 18 and 50, for Medical Examination, and any of this class having claims for exemption, their claims will be investigated as in other cases.

IV. The attention of County Enrolling Officers is especially invited to the necessity of having all detailed hands present at these examinations.

V. Enrolling Officers, will order a fourth of the Conscripts of a Militia regiment to report on each of the appointed days, and the afternoon of the last day appointed, for the examination of a regiment will be devoted to the examination of the negroes.

VI. All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the appointed times and places, and any failing to appear, will be sent into regular service, unless their excuse be approved by higher authority.

D. C. PEARSON,
ap 28 79 d12t Capt. and F. O. 7th Dist.

Fayetteville Observer copy three times.

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.,
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent. tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will thereafter omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E. McCARTHY, Auditor.

mh 29 54-tawlJ. Southern Telegraph Co.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, April 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE City of Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon-General North Carolina.

ap 29-80 d1m

All papers in the State requested to copy for one month.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron.

BECK, BRODIE & CO.

Raleigh, april 14, '64 d4t

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop Iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

C. A. LACK.

ap 12—86-d24t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CAMP A.,
Raleigh N. C., April 28, 1864.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!!

To supply the Hospitals at this Post with fuel for the ensuing winter, I will contract for 4,000 cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase standing, convenient to this Post or the line of either Railroad, the Government to cut and haul.

W. E. PEIRCE,
ap 30-81 d12t Capt. and Post Q. M.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM HIGH SHOALS IRON Works, negroes AMMON, JAKE WHITEHURST and BOB CLARKE, hired of Messrs. Kennedy and Ellison of Beaufort Co. Both of the negroes of dark complexion, of medium size, and appear to be from thirty to thirty-five years old. Twenty-five dollars will be paid for the arrest and confinement of either of them in jail so that we can get them.

Address, HIGH SHOALS IRON CO.
may 3-82-d30t Iron P. O., N. C.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Dr. J. J. LAWRENCE, (of Wilson,) as a candidate to represent Edgecombe and Wilson counties in the House of Commons, at the General Assembly.

may 2-82 d16t*

Forty Able-Bodied Recruits Are Wanted for the Regiment of North Carolina Battalion of Heavy Artillery, stationed at Fort Fisher, N. C.

Persons (not subject to draft) who now or may hereafter desire to enter the service in this regiment, will apply at this office.

The C. S. Department will furnish transportation upon proper application.

May 2nd, 1864. may 4-84-6t.

BLANKS
Executed with neatness and speed at THIS OFFICE.

# The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN, EDITORS.

*All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to* A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG. ☜


### The $5 Notes.

No one will take from us the Five Dollar Notes at par, and we must therefore decline receiving them except at the same discount the larger Notes of the old issue are subject to. We dislike very much to be compelled to this announcement; but the outside pressure compells us to do so.

It is lamentable for North Carolina, that another slur has been put upon her, by the conduct of two of her Representatives in Congress. It was expected by those acquainted with the Messrs. Leach, that they would not increase for North Carolina the respect of the nation; but it was hoped that they would forbear her exposure until some moment of "lesser agony," when the State might more resignedly bear the infliction. But they have not seen fit to do her the honor of keeping quiet. Mr. James Madison Leach availed himself of the first opportunity to impose his personal pretensions upon the House, and upon the principle that when one sheep jumps over another sheep must jump likewise, the Doctor followed up the example of his leader.

And (God save the mark) the State of North Carolina falls for her defence into the hands of these two Leaches, whose only political integrity consists in their mutual repudiation of each other. But this James Madison Leach assuming to champion the State, asserted that "all the vilification and abuse heaped upon the head of the old North State, came from her own recreant sons." This is a part of his sentence, and this is true. We will proceed to specify those "recreant sons" who have most *abused* and *vilified* her fair name and fame.

One class are those who, in the early period of this war, hasted to get up companies, lauding the cause, and urging its adoption; who pledged themselves to the fathers of sons whom they inspired to enlist, that they would stand by and go with their children to the end. These have violated their pledges. This is one class of the *abusers and vilifiers.*

Another class are those officers who attaining to commands in Regiments, have set themselves to the practice of political trickery, intrigue and demagogueism, to the neglect of military duty, until they subjected themselves to charges which *forced* their resignation. This class by unworthy conduct, *abused and vilified* the good reputation of the "Old North State."

Another class, are those who happened to fall into the enemy's hands, and lacking the nerve and moral sense to uphold with suitable and becoming dignity the justness of our cause, made occasion of their situation to offer humiliating confessions, and concessions, and promises, for the purpose of ingratiating themselves with the enemy. This class *abused* and *vilified* the State.

Another class yet, are those narrow-minded demagogues who obtain political office by shirking truth and candor, and practicing gunning and deception. These abuse and vilify North Carolina.

Some men sum up in their single person the whole of these categories, and become thereby the superlative of our *abusers* and *vilifiers*; and when for selfish ends they praise North Carolina, their offering is about as valuable as is that of the felon, who, when broiling beneath the pressure of the "hot iron," prays "God save the State."

If these "recreant sons" had remained true to their first pledge—if they had aided their superiors to enforce just discipline—if they had at least done their own duty, and thereby set a good example—if they had fought a battle, and met the enemy nobly, bravely, usefully, as Brigadier General Kirkland and his old Regiment have done, and as his Lt. Col. Leach did not stay long enough to do—like him and them they would have been elevated to honor, where pride might be gratified, and of which history might make a record.

We commend our definition of "recreant sons" to the attention of the late Lt. Col. of Kirkland's Regiment. The "press and the men who denounce Gov. Vance as a peace man" are (if recreants at all) pigmies, in comparison with the giants whom we have been describing.

A most anxious solicitude pervailed all day yesterday, to hear from Gen. Lee and the forces around Richmond and Petersburg, which was increased by the absence of all telegraphic news from either of these points. Last night, however, a brief dispatch announced that everything was progressing favorably with Gen. Lee. Before going to press we may receive more full and satisfactory advices. No one seems to have any fears of a disaster—but the anxiety to hear the news, causes the delay in receiving it to be painfully felt. We are still dependent upon the Danville and Greensboro' line for our telegraphic communication.

We regret to learn of the death of William N. Scales, at Camp Chase, where he was held by the enemy as a prisoner of war. He was the eldest son of Robert H. Scales, Esq., who has before lost a son and son-in-law by this war.

### Feeling the Effects.

Under the false teachings of these corrupt and hollow hearted traitors, Brownlow and Baxter, the poor people of East Tennessee were induced to believe, that if they surrendered, and negotiated with the Federal Government, they would be received into its allegiance and be protected in their property, except their slaves. And in this belief, these poor deluded people abandoned their Southern friends, and claimed the Yankee protection. As usual, the Yankees have wholly falsified their pledges, and these Unionists of East Tennessee have gathered the bitter fruits of their folly and crime. A short time since we made mention of the fact, that Baxter and others had petitioned Abraham Lincoln to make some provision for the starving Unionists of that section, whose property had been devastated by the Yankee army. This petition occupied four columns of the paper in which it was published, and Baxter sent the paper into our lines, having written on the margin "To be sent to W. W. Holden from John Baxter." Now we have a more pitiable appeal for these deluded victims.

The Yankees have not only robbed and plundered them, but they are now sending whole families of them north of the Ohio, without food, money or clothing. Even Brownlow cries out against this "unjust and oppressive policy" Even he, the base and ignoble instrument of the deception of the people, begs in their behalf for a little mercy—that they "may be left where they are, to pick up a subsistence in some way"—that "they should not be sent off while the niggers are allowed to remain."

"We claim," says Brownlow, "for the poor Union families of East Tennessee, at least the negro's chances and privileges."—We did not expect to see their doom follow so quick—but here it is. Already are these deceived and misguided people fallen below the level of the negro, with their Yankee masters, who retain the blacks, while they drive the white inhabitants from their lands and tenements into poverty and exile.

There are men in North Carolina who have advised her people to seek this same Yankee *protection.* There are *arrangements* for securing it. Poor men of North Carolina, in the day that you listen to these base, treacherous, infamous counsels, you seal your doom—you barter away your last hope of freedom—you yield yourselves to a degrading servitude, which will forfeit to you your self-respect, which will entail the loss of your property, your homes, your labor, and sink you down, as the people of East Tennessee have been sunk, in abject inferiority to the negro race, whom the Yankees are everywhere installing into power and protection.—For the voice of counsel, look around and see for yourselves and beware of the fatal, ignomious conclusion.

### No Time for Trifling Controversy.

People who are trying to get up political issues and party divisions among us—who affect to be horrified at a resort by the war-making power to measures which they deem not strictly constitutional—who are stirring up agitation with a view to divisions upon mere abstract questions—such people should bear in mind the recklessness and unscrupulousness with which the enemy is prosecuting a war of invasion and subjugation against us, and should consider whether we can afford to be so squeamish about the use of the means of resisting him.

In the debate in the Yankee Congress on the resolution to expel Mr. Long, Mr. Garfield, an abolitionist from Ohio, said: "We should use the common weapons of war. If with these we should not succeed, he would take measures as he would against the savage who attacked himself or family.—He would resort to any element of destruction; and, if necessary, he would *fling all constitutional sanction to the winds,* rather than lose his country." Again, after Mr. Long had repled to this portion of his speech, he said in explanation, "that he would *leap over the constitution* in order to preserve the national existence; but it would be into the arms of the people who made the constitution."

This is unmistakably the sentiment and determination of the whole abolition party of the North. This is the very programme upon which old Abe has been "running the machine" for at least six months past. Neither the *habeas corpus* nor any other right of the citizen is regarded by our enemies when its observance would be in the least embarrassing to them in the prosecution of a war for our subjugation. And if they do all this through hate, or envy, or covetousness, how much more should we make sacrifices and disregard or tolerate minor evils in the all-absorbing effort to free ourselves first from the fate to which the enemy would subject us! Here we are getting up a popular agitation against the qualified suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus,* when the alternative of failure to make good our defence is the suspension of all rights, the confiscation of all property, the humbling of all pride, and the dishonor of our race! It is not even pretended that the suspension is unconstitutional *as is,* but only that the form and mode of proceedings under it are unconstitutional; not that any citizen or any class has yet been wronged by the suspension, but only that the President *may* be exercise the power vested in him as to wrong somebody hereafter. That is, in the execution of authority deemed necessary to save a whole people from dishonor, spoliation and shame, a few innocent persons may possibly be deprived for a few hours of the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*—a right which not one man in a hundred among us has ever heretofore had occasion to exercise, or probably will need for his protection during this war. Is not this a pitiful abstraction upon which to base divisions and party bickerings among a people circumstanced as we are?

### Lt. Col. H. T. Guion.

From the chronicles of the day, history will derive the materials for the perpetuation of those virtues and deeds which are descriptive of the renown brave of the nation, and worthy to be placed for future example. These chronicles ought to be faithful not to create merit out of false material, nor to withhold the recognition of it where its existence is discovered.

There are many men of modest worth, who must be hunted up, or else their services are performed unrequited. Whoever knows the officer whose name heads this article, familiary, knows him as "old Tim," will concur with us in the estimate we place upon his unadulterated, genuine, unselfish patriotism. Perhaps there is not another in the State, of all the exiled refugees, who have felt the loss of home more acutely.

But we commenced this article to make a record of the laborious service of this officer, and to do him the justice of a public recognition therefor. We are aware of the fact that the expedition which has resulted in the recovery of Plymouth and Washington, and almost of Newbern was for a long time a subject with him of thought and examination. We believe he first brought it to the attention of Gen. Hoke, and he has, as chief of the Engineer department, been present in both the undertakings—participating prominently in the dangers and labors of the service. It was by him that the pontoons were laid at Bachelor's Creek, in the first attack on Newbern. It was he who performed this difficult but necessary service for Ransom at Plymouth, when the magnificent charge of that Brigade secured the town; and we saw him active and useful in the last enterprise towards Newbern. Gen. Hoke holds Col. Guion in high esteem and the Government will hold in just appreciation, his useful and faithful service.

DREAD OF THE FUTURE.—The "ins" at the North are in dread of the future. So much so, indeed, that "thoughtful men" are in favor of postponing the Presidential election for four years. This would certainly give the abolitionists their fill. We quote from the New York Sunday Mercury:

It is not to be disguised that the wisest men at Washington, as well as throughout the country, look with fear and dread upon the issues of the coming Presidential canvass. The temper of the people is so excited, the issues are so vital, the disturbances—civil, social and political—created by war, are so profound, that it is feared an excited Presidential canvass will plunge the nation into chaos. Hence, thoughtful and prudent men have warmly seconded the idea to postpone the excitement of a Presidential election for four years more by which time, it is hoped, the rebellion will not only be subdued, but the country will be tranquilized and restored to its normal condition.

COMPLICATIONS LIKELY TO ARISE.

Among the difficulties which are foreseen in the future are the following:

1 In the event of an election, with Gen. McClellan on one side and Abraham Lincoln on the other, should the mass of the soldiers' votes be thrown through Administration influence, in favor of Mr Lincoln, the North will at once be plunged into all the horrors of civil war. The Democrats would claim, and will no doubt be able to prove, that the vote was, to all intents and purposes, fraudulent; that the soldiers, either through discipline, fear, favoritism or the doctoring of the returns, were compelled to vote en masse for Mr. Lincoln. In that case the whole nation would flame up in revolution and the streets of our cities would run with blood.

2 If Abe Lincoln should be elected by the voters of the Western States, under his own amnesty proclamation, that also would undoubtedly create an outbreak at the North.—The people of the State of New York, for instance, would never consent to be outvoted in the electoral college by bogus electors, representing the camp followers and creatures of Mr Lincoln in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Florida, etc. In other words they would never consent that the few pretended loyal thousands in the Southern States should outvote the undoubted loyal millions in the Northern States.

3 On the other hand it is believed that if, by charges of corruption against the Administration and the prejudices created by clamor against miscegenation and negro equality, the Democrats should succeed in electing General McClellan, it is not believed that the people who have control of the Administration would consent to give up their power. The momentary interests invoked are so enormous, that every consideration which can appeal to the selfishness of ambitious men would tempt the party in power to ignore the election.

It cannot be denied that the passions of the populace are at fever heat. That paper money, the high prices, the fierce excitement of the war, have so wrought upon the passions of the multitude, that it needs but a spark to blow the whole framework of society into atoms. It is the man on horseback who would then rule us, and our boasted liberties would find their grave in the tomb of military despotism. It will thus be seen why it is seriously proposed to postpone the Presidential election.

[For the Confederate.

### Meeting in Rockingham County.

At a meeting of a large and respectable number of the voters of Rockingham county, held at the court house at Wentworth, on the 3rd instant, on motion, Dr Edward T Bradnax was called to the Chair and Col. James Irvin appointed Secretary

Col Robert B. Watt explained briefly the object of the meeting, after which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The voters of this State will on the 4th of August next be called upon to elect a Governor for the ensuing term; and whereas it is believed that no man in the State could be selected who could give more general satisfaction than the present incumbent; therefore

*Resolved*, That his Excellency, Z. B. Vance, be invited to address the people of this county, at this place, at such time as may suit his convenience.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint three persons, whose duty it shall be to make known the wish of this meeting to Governor Vance.

In pursuance of the last resolution, the Chairman appointed Hon. David S Reid, Col. John H. Dillard and Maj. Wm. Bethell a committee to invite Gov. Vance to address the people of this county.

EDWD T. BRODNAX, Ch'n.
JAMES IRVIN, Sec'y.

The following names were signed to the stirring [illegible] paper, addressed to Gov. Vance by the Confederate soldiers in the hands of the enemy, and imprisoned on Johnson's Island. We published that letter some days since, but had not room for the signers' names at that time. We append them here, so that their friends may see who they are, and what their views are concerning the "peace" movements at home:

Marshall E. Alexander, Mecklenburg; C A McGhee, Rockingham; J M Kendrick, Gaston; Wm Taylor, Caswell; Wm G Woods, Caswell; Isaac H Nelson Stokes; J. M. Roberts, Rockingham; J F Hodges, Rockingham; N J Smith, Rockingham; M T Joines, Wilkes; J B Pool, Alexander; A H Miller, Rowan; B F White Alamance; Samuel J Crawford, Alamance; Israel B Watson, Hyde; W J Dickerson, Jones; L B Davis, Polk; E F Drake, Nash; S P Gill, Franklin; H C Whitehead, Pitt; R E Mayo, Pitt; J A Hardaker, Pitt; R M Rotster, Granville; R C Harrington, Polk; J M Tate, Haywood; H Ringstaff, Union; W M Matthews Jr., Mecklenburg; L H Rothrock, Rowan; W C Ferrell, Nash; D W McDonald, Cumberland; W L Morris, T J Polk, Shipman Henderson, J M Crawford, Clay; L C Neil, Transylvania; J H Chappell, Richmond; G F Smith, Davidson; W L Hand, Mecklenburg; R H Hand, Mecklenburg; H A McDonald, Cumberland; M A Parks Wilkes; N A Foster, Wilkes; E G Gray Wilkes; G A Graves, Caswell; J E. Williams, Cherokee; J M Shearer, Cherokee; J B Jordan, Raleigh; Pleasant M Parker, F Y Hicks, Cleaveland; R W Thornton, Cumberland; E D Dickson, Cleaveland; S D Randall, Cleaveland; J A Camp, Cleaveland; P R Elam, Cleaveland; Thos D Falls, Cleaveland; D B Magness, Cleaveland; J H Randall, Cleaveland; B H Winston, Franklin; S Weatherspoon, Wake; B Y Martin, Ashe; W C McDaniel, Fayetteville; W A Marloe, Yadkin; S W Brewer, Chatham; W R Young, Franklin; J S Joyner, Franklin; W H Williams, Franklin; Henry G Turner, W H Young, Granville; R H Howard, Henderson; A D Hicks, Duplin; R M Wilson, Jackson; Andrew G Lewis, Tyrrell; J Kinsey, Jones; G F Justice, Transylvania; J Cross, Gates; Jas T Barton, Caswell; Lee Russell, Montgomery; W W Cole, Moore; R L Hooper, Guilford; R R Saunders, Guilford; S E W Parr, Cabarrus; P A Tatum, Guilford; Wm J Christian, Orange; Nat L Brown, Wake; Nathan D Leaffoon, Surry; J D McLester, Stanly; Sidney P Clark, Wilson; O A Ramsour, Lincoln; W J Kincaid, Burke; W G Turner Burke; W M Norman, W H Norman, E T Thompson, B W Minter, Surry; J H Saunders, Orange; L H Workman, Orange; Calvin Pritchard, Bertie; Thomas Ruffin, Bertie; L Bond Sutton, Bertie; W M Mebane, Bertie; Matt Manly, Craven; W H Johnson, Mecklenburg; E Smith, Mecklenburg; B R Smith, jr., Mecklenburg; M R McDonald Richmond; A A Moffitt, Richmond; M H Stanford, Lincoln, J M Pierson, Stokes, M L Offland, Guilford; F N Dick, Guilford; Will S Rankin, Guilford; J B Oliver, Duplin; H C Moore, Duplin; Wm Spark, Hertford; A McFadgen, Cumberland; H H Draughan, Sampson; J W Wright, Sampson; W J Dickerson, Jones; Alex Miller jr., Craven; J M Hancock, Randolph; W G Lem, Randolph; A G Murdock, Randolph; T C Miller, Wilkes, M P Roberts, Buncombe; A C Godwin, Rowan; J Calder Turner, Rowan; C H McNeely, Rowan; E A Small, Chowan; L A Jarvis, Davie; Jas D Newsom, Wake; E A Osborne, Yadkin; N H Norton, Watauga; B A Queen, Jackson; L H Enloe, Macon; M W Norfleet, Caswell; F J Haywood, jr., Raleigh; W G Morris, Gaston; S J Evans Franklin; H C Dixon, Alamance; Jeremiah Ratcliff Haywood; John Turpin, Haywood; S J Wright, Anson; H P Lovell, Surry; W O L Bonner, Surry; H J Walker, Mecklenburg; Jas Tiddy, Mecklenburg; Jas J Motts, Wilmington, R W McIntyre, Wilmington; George Gilliam, Chowan; David W Parker, Gates; S J Rountry, Gates; M L Eure, Gates, J T Forrester, Wilkes; John Mooro, New Hanover; M L Helton, Catawba; C L Turner, Iredell; A A Lemon, Robeson; Jno H Nicholson, Warren; Jas J Laughter, Warren; J M Harris, Iredell; A D Hooper, Jackson; W E Goolsby, Rockingham; J T Martin, Rockingham; B P Jenkins, Edgecombe; N M Lawrence, Edgecombe; Jas Keenan, Duplin; Lewis T Hicks, Duplin; Jas J Huggins, Duplin; E R Ferrymon, Haywood; W J Wilson, Haywood; Jas H Watson, Alamance; S M Roberson, Alamance; Jno M Lowrence, Randolph; M H Cox, Randolph; A E Deel, Northampton; O A Hamner, Chatham; T M Jenkins, Chatham; D D Suttle, Cleaveland; G M Whiting, Wake; J E Ferrill, Wake; A A McKinney, Rutherford; J Y Mcintire, Rutherford; W W Dickson, Caldwell; Robert L Owen, N G Bradford, G O Cherry, Bertie; J W Whittenberry, Transylvania; B F Pearce, Cumberland; Anderson Ellis, Rowan; J A Lea Caswell; Samuel G Pargam, Granville; W G Guess, Orange; Robt F Webb, Orange; Edward A Speed, Orange; A S Stevnes, Lincoln; W W Sherill, Lenoir; J H Gilbert, Catawba; J J Forney, Burke; L Warlick, Burke; T S Cooley, Orange; Edward A Briety, Forsythe; L C Rankin, Guilford; E P G Murray, Haywood; W H Leatherwood, Haywood; T P Jones, Buncombe; Virgil S Lusk, Buncombe; Asbury T Rogers, Haywood; W G B Morris, Henderson; Geo J Bethell Rockingham; John T Williams, Warren; M N Garrett, Warm Spring; J P Gaston, Buncombe, Iva Proffit, Marshall; Z M Candler, Marshall; Charles T Garrett, Madison; Thomas C Powell, Wake; Isaac N Fillett, Camden, Henry E Shepherd, Fayetteville

EDITORS OF THE CONFEDERATE:—As it is a time when all who love their Country and independence should contribute something to the sick and wounded of the poor soldiers who are now fighting for that independence, I would respectfully suggest that all who can, would furnish a cow to the Hospitals now being filled with wounded from the seat of battle. Three or four good milch cows to an Hospital would contribute a great deal to their welfare and comfort. Milk is something that almost every soldier is fond of, and is the most nutritious of all food. The cows could easily be subsisted upon the slops, &c., which are daily being thrown away. And, vegetation is now putting forth to such an extent that it would require but little else to feed them upon.

Let the experiment be tried. There are many men living in luxury at home, who could well spare one cow for the benefit of the poor suffering soldiers; and if he has a heart as big as a grain of wheat, would not hesitate for a moment to make the contribution.

WOUNDED SOLDIER.

[For the Confederate.

### Lieut. Col. W. G. Lewis.

We see from perusing a late number of the Tarboro *Southerner*, that the accounts of the capture of Plymouth, published in the *Confederate*, do injustice by not mentioning Lieut. Col. Lewis of the 43rd N. C. Troops. After the death of the gallant and lamented Col. Mercer, Lieut Col. Lewis succeeded to the command of Hoke's brigade, and led it with gallantry and skill. He is still in command of that brigade.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

[illegible] entered according to [illegible] in the year 1863, by J. S. [illegible] Clerk's office of the District Court [illegible] Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### From Richmond and Gen. Lee's Army.

RICHMOND, May 10.

Nothing from Gen. Lee since Sunday night.

The Yankee cavalry made a raid on the Central Railroad at Beaver Dam last night, and captured and destroyed two trains loaded with commissary stores.

The enemy still remain in force in Chesterfield county. They renewed the attack on our forces defending the Railroad to-day. At last accounts the enemy were repulsed.

All reports from Northern Virginia are favorable.

The country between the Rappahannock and Potomac is swarming with Yankee deserters and stragglers.

Heavy firing heard in the direction of Spottsylvania Court House.

### From Georgia.

DALTON, May 10.

The enemy cut the railroad between this point and Resaca yesterday evening. Grigsby's brigade fought them, driving them for four miles, they making a stubborn resistance. The enemy's force is estimated at one thousand, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Wheeler had a sharp engagement with their cavalry on the Cleaveland road yesterday afternoon, driving them and capturing ninety prisoners, including Col. LaGrange, who was commanding the brigade, and ten commissioned officers. The enemy moved last night in the direction of Resaca, with a majority of their forces. Our troops are in fine spirits. The Yankees were circulating hand bills through their command yesterday, stating that Grant had routed Lee and was marching on Richmond. Prospects very bright. No fears felt in regard to the result.

[SECOND DISPATCH]

ATLANTA, May 10.

The communication with Dalton was interrupted last night by the presence of the enemy near Resaca. No press report received. A private telegram from a member of McNair's Battery says we reached Resaca in time for the fight. No body in the battery was hurt. The telegraph line is now working to Dalton.

[THIRD DISPATCH]

ATLANTA, May 10.

Telegram from Hood to Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic road, states that all is clear and to send trains as usual. The affair at Resaca was the plan of Johnston to catch the enemy at Snead Gap, which was left open for the troops to be sent to the rear of it, and everything was prepared to meet him in front. It is not yet known if the enemy is bagged.

### Further from Gen. Lee—Results Still Favorable.

RICHMOND, May 11.

An official dispatch from Gen. Lee, dated Spottsylvania Court House, May 10th, says Grant has entrenched near that place. Frequent skirmishing along the line, resulting favorably to our side. Our casualties small. Among the wounded are Brig. Gen. Hayes and H. H. Walker. Full copy of dispatch filed, to be sent at the earliest moment to Press.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy.]

### The Hero of Fort Pillow.

Two men of undeniable genius have appeared in this war. They are Stonewall Jackson and Bedford Forrest. Those who attribute the career of either to accident, very signally misconceive the theory of the times, and are unable to appreciate the glory of nature in its more perfect development. A man may make a fine speech by chance, or he may win a good fight by puck; but when he repeats the one or the other, the philosophic enquirer for causes must look beyond the haps and casualties of circumstance. A man never does a great thing twice by luck good fortune. An indifferent marksman, for example, may strike the centre of a target at an hundred yards or more, or ring the bell in a pistol gallery a single time, but if he level the same piece and fire with the same effect a second time, who will dare deny him the palm of excellent facility in the use of the piece?

Nothing is farther from the mark than the idea that Forrest is a rash or inconsiderate man. Admitting the great advantage of what is called dash, we maintain that this element, unaccompanied by any other, would defeat itself in nine cases out of ten. It is a rare evidence of courage, that of the bull that ran against the locomotive, but what was the result? Courage, unattended by skill, prudence and knowledge must go down. Mind is much better than muscle, *per se*, and sense will always prevail over sinew in the long run. Taken together they are glorious.

Forrest combines the two most admirably. He comprehends the art of running away, as aptly as General Johnston, and puts it into as successful practice. His late campaign in Mississippi settled that, if his management of the Streight affair had needed a settler. He made his campaigns an unconjecturable certainty. This was his genius. No other man now in command could have achieved the same result in the same time and place.

Whether the positions gained can be held, depends upon events which are yet to come, and upon which we forbear to speak.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN YOUTHS.—How many thousands of Southern youths have distinguished themselves during this time of their country's peril by noble deeds of self-sacrifice. No country had ever a more brilliant record than they have made for the Confederacy.

We have just been informed of an act of pure patriotism by a young gentleman many of whose connections reside here—Mr. J. B. McRae, son of the Rev. Cameron F. McRae. He left college whilst exempt from military duty, to join Starr's Battery as a private. In the company his shoes wore out, and none could be purchased at the place where he was stationed, so that the last snow found him literally barefoot. At this time he was offered a clerkship in a Quartermaster's office. If he had consulted freedom from exposure and danger, he would have accepted this place. But not. He thought that "able bodied men should remain in the ranks, and leave positions in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments to disabled soldiers." And so he declined the offer, and remains in the humble but honorable position of a private. The possessor of so noble a spirit can afford to wait, his time for distinction will surely come.

*Fayetteville Observer.*

Every holy deed, every generous word, is capable, and to the last weeping, the affectionate and brotherly kindness such benefactors is a ministering spirit and angelic word of sympathy is an utterance divine.

[illegible] Confederate.

*Editors Confederate;*—Your correspondent, "Lone Star" is guilty of several omissions, if taken as a full and accurate account of the battle of Plymouth, which does injustice to many brave men who took an active part in the battle. It is not my purpose to correct them at this time, but I feel it my duty to say that the fall of the gallant Mercer who had command of Hoke's brigade, deserves a passing tribute, and should at least have been mentioned in a "full and accurate account" by any correspondent.

I first became acquainted with the lamented Mercer upon the expedition to Newbern.—He commanded then the 21st Georgia regiment, and rendered efficient service at the crossing of Bachelor creek; since then we have frequently been together in a social and business way, and a more gallant gentleman, or braver man, I have not met with in the war. No officer stood higher in the estimation of General Hoke than the brave Mercer, as he frequently styled him. The last I saw of him was an hour before he started in command of Hoke's brigade, to storm the enemy's works. He carried his men up to a work which appeared impregnable—with a wide, deep moat in front and that surrounded by the strongest abattis I have ever seen—Around this formidable entrenched work, his men passed in search of an entrance, but the draw bridge being up, it presentented the appearance of an outer earth work with no opening, and the men meanwhile were exposed to a severe fire from musketry and hand grenades. His men fell back in good order from this strong position, and the last command given by the gallant Mercer was—"We'll try them again boys"—"about face!" when a minnie ball penetrated his brain and he fell dead. I leave to some other and more competent friend the pleasure of doing full justice to the gallant deeds of this subject; I only can state those which come under my observation. He was in the prime of life, a graduate of West Point, and a noble specimen of a man. His fall is a great loss to our struggling country.

The fort was carried, and Lt.-Col Guion, of the 10th Regiment N. C. T., was ordered to take his battalion from the pontoons they had in charge, and man the fort, and turn the guns upon the town. A little after sunrise the guns were got ready, and the fort cleared up for action, and during the day a fire was kept up, that the enemy admitted was more destructive than any that had yet taken place.

Towards the close of the day this battalion was ordered again to their pontoons, and to report to Gen Ransom, and a detachment from Major Read's artillery took their place in the fort.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, Gen. Ransom ordered Lt.-Col. Guion to lay the bridge over Conahay creek. The enemy allowed the boat to be launched, and a company passed over, when they opened fire upon us, from behind entrenchments, but they were driven back, and the bridge was soon laid, and the brigade passed over. The result is known; and the description by "Lone Star" appears to be accurate, as far as the action of Gen. Ransom's brigade was concerned.

PAMLICO.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, May 8th 1864.

*Editors Confederate:*—On last Tuesday I attended our county court, where I met an unusually large number of the people, who had left their homes and work and came hither, expecting to hear a speech from Gov. Vance. Some way or other such a report had gotten current, and the people were sadly disappointed at not getting a sight at his Excellency, and listening to one of the good speech which he is so capable of making.

As there was but little business in court, that body soon adjourned to give way to a meeting of the people, as they seemed determined not to be cut done. The Governor must come. We must hear him—we *read* of his good sound speeches, but that won't do—he must not slight Granville. She is a proud county and will not submit. We voted for him once, and intend doing so again. So, Messrs. Editors, don't you think he ought to come? A committee was appointed to invite him. They agreed to ask Mr. Holden also—as he claims, or his friends claim for him, some new and definite mode of terminating the war, and calling all of our soldiers immediately home—saying to Uncle Jeff, I will take care of North Carolina, and you may look out for the Confederacy and her people. Oh, monstrous! horrid! what an idea!—would this be peace?—will leave it to any school boy to answer. Now what are Mr. Holden's plans? Won't he be good enough to come out with the Governor to Granville and show his hand, and not keep us longer in the dark? We want to hear him. He has a few friends in this county, and they constantly say if Holden comes, Vance is a used up man; and as I have my stake bet on Vance, I am anxious to see the thing tried.

I omitted saying that Col. Blacknall was present during the meeting, and after repeated calls made quite a stirring speech—not for Vance or Holden, but urging the people to do their duty. Those in the field remain there satisfied. As to himself, many were urging him to be a candidate, but he would not leave the field to accept any office, while there was a Yankee left on our soil. Those at home must work—work hard—make bread, and not only feed the soldiers, but look after their families, while they are in front fighting for our rights and liberties. Please urge both the Governor and Mr. Holden to come down.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

DEATH OF CAPT. N. N. FLEMING. We are pained to hear from the Salisbury *Watchman* that the report of the death of Capt N. N. Fleming, of the 46th Regiment, is confirmed. He fell in one of the recent battles on the Rapidan. Capt. F. was a most excellent man in all the relations of life. He represented Rowan county in the General Assembly for several years, and was at the time of his death a member of the House of Commons. As soon after the commencement of the war as he could return from his legislative duties, he went home, and, with others organized a company for the war; and notwithstanding he has continuously been a member of the Legislature since, he never gave up his position in the army longer than to attend to the duties of his constituents. Whilst others sought Legislative honors, to free them from military service, Capt. F. merely regarded them as an additional duty imposed upon him by the people, and performed both. He was a gentleman of good, solid attainments. His prominence in the Legislature elevated him to the position of Speaker of the House at a recent session, and he has been prominently named, more than once, in connection with the office of Governor. He was a man of warm and generous impulses. We (the Junior) knew him well. He was our warm, personal friend, and it is with a very sad heart that we pay this last very imperfect tribute to his memory.—*State Journal.*

THE MAN AND THE FELLOW.—Longfellow, the poet was introduced to one Longworth, and some one noticed the similarity of the first syllable of the names. "Yes," said the poet, "but in this case I fear Pope's line will apply —'Worth makes the man; the want of it the fellow.'"